DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 198 265 CE 027 831

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TITLE Multiple Jobholders in May 1979. Women's Share of Moonlighting Nearly Doubles During 1969-79. Special Labor Force Report 239.
INSTITUTION Bureau of Labor Statistics (DOL), Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE Jan 81
NOTE 20p.: Not available in paper copy due to small print.
AVAILABLE FROM U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, DC 20212.
JOURNAL CIT Monthly Labor Review; p36-39, A1-A11 May 1980

EDRS PRICE MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS Adults; Blacks; Career Education; *Employed Women; *Employment Patterns; *Employment Statistics; Labor Force; Males; *Multiple Employment; National Surveys; Occupations; Whites

ABSTRACT

Findings are presented from a May 1969 survey on the growing number of "moonlighters" in the work force: (1) one in twenty workers held more than one job during the survey week; (2) three of every ten multiple jobholders were women, nearly double the proportion of 1969; (3) the number of men with multiple jobs remained about the same; (4) the moonlighting rate for black men dropped more rapidly than that for white men; and (5) the rate for black women remained stationary, while that for white women rose sharply. Other findings include that public administration and agriculture and services were groups of industries employing large proportions of workers who moonlighted; second jobs were largely in agriculture, self-employment, and services; and farmers and farm managers and professional and technical workers reported higher moonlighting rates. These reasons for moonlighting are indicated: meeting regular expenses, saving for future, enjoying the work, paying off debts, getting experience. The following materials supplement the findings summary: an explanatory note on the survey methodology and twelve tables detailing personal characteristics, industry group and class of worker, occupation(s), and hours worked. (YLB)

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Multiple Jobholders in May 1979

Special Labor
Force Report 239

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

January 1981

ED198265

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
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238 Percent Working Long Hours Show First Post-Recession Decline

Women's share of moonlighting nearly doubles during 1969-79

Special Labor Force Report shows 1.4 million women and 3.3 million men were multiple jobholders in May 1979

EDWARD S. SEKSCENSKI

Nearly 1 in 20 workers held more than one job during the survey week in May 1979. Since May 1969, despite some fluctuations, the number of "moonlighters" has grown at about the same rate as the total work force; by May 1979, about 4.7 million persons held more than one job.[1] The most striking change in the moonlighting work force during the decade is the proportion of women in its ranks. About 3 of every 10 multiple jobholders in May 1979 were women, nearly double the proportion of 10 years earlier. (See table 1.)

Multiple jobholders are persons who were: wage or salary workers with more than one employer, self-employed but also held a wage and salary job, or unpaid family workers on their primary jobs but also held wage and salary jobs.[2] The primary job is the one where the greatest number of hours was worked.

Patterns by sex and race

In May 1969, about 658,000 women held more than one job, representing 16 percent of all moonlighters. By May 1979, moonlighting women numbered 1.4 million, accounting for 30 percent. However, the number of men with multiple jobs remained about 3.3 million. These changes are consistent with the increased proportion of women in the total work force, many of whom are the primary earners in their families.[3] Further, the growth in the number of multi-earner families may have diminished the economic incentive for some husbands to hold more than one job.

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While the reported incidence of multiple jobholding has long been lower for black than for white workers, the difference has grown considerably in recent years. The moonlighting rate for black men has dropped more rapidly than that for white men. The rate for black women has remained largely stationary, while that for white women has risen sharply.

Between 1969 and 1979, the reported incidence of moonlighting among black men dropped from 6.1 to 3.8 percent, while the rate for white men declined from 7.0 to 6.1 percent. During the same period, the rate for black women edged down, from 2.2 to 2.0 percent, but the rate for white women increased from 2.3 to 3.7 percent. However, although black women were less likely than white women to hold more than one job, they were more likely to work full-time on at least one job.[4]

Industry and occupation

Groups of industries employing large proportions of workers who also moonlighted during May 1979 included public administration, 7.6 percent, and agriculture and services, 6.1 percent each. Within these groups, the specific industries with the highest proportions of moonlighters were State and local administration, 9.3 percent; education, 8.2 percent; and entertainment and recreation, 7.3 percent. (See tables 2 and 3.)

About 15 percent of second jobs were in agriculture, more than 4 times the percentage of primary jobs in the industry. One-third of multiple jobholders, including nearly two-fifths of the men, were self-employed in their second jobs. The proportion of moonlighters working their secondary jobs in services, 30 percent, was slightly higher than that for single jobholders.

Reprinted from May 1980
Monthly Labor Review
with supplementary tables

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

FEB 16 1981

Table 1. Persons holding two jobs or more and multiple jobholding rates, May 1969 to May 1979

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Total employed	All multiple jobholders	At least one job in agriculture	Two jobs in nonagricultural industries			Multiple jobholding rate[1]				
				Total	Two wage and salary jobs	Wage and salary and self employed	Both sexes	Men	Women	White	Black[2]
1969	77,264	4,008	939	3,069	2,326	743	5.2	6.9	2.3	5.3	4.5
1970	78,358	4,048	943	3,105	2,356	749	5.2	7.0	2.2	5.3	4.4
1971	78,708	4,035	851	3,184	2,288	896	5.1	6.7	2.6	5.3	3.8
1972	81,224	3,770	831	2,939	2,066	873	4.6	6.0	2.4	4.8	3.7
1973	83,758	4,262	987	3,275	2,410	865	5.1	6.6	2.7	5.1	4.7
1974	85,786	3,889	848	3,041	2,169	872	4.5	5.8	2.6	4.6	3.8
1975	84,146	3,918	890	3,028	2,131	897	4.7	5.8	2.9	4.8	3.7
1976	87,278	3,948	819	3,129	2,191	938	4.5	5.8	2.6	4.7	2.8
1977	90,482	4,558	922	3,637	2,515	1,122	5.0	6.2	3.4	5.3	2.6
1978	93,904	4,493	905	3,587	2,513	1,074	4.8	5.8	3.3	5.0	3.1
1979	96,327	4,724	871	3,852	2,650	1,203	4.9	5.9	3.5	5.1	3.0

[1] Multiple jobholders as a percent of all employed persons.
[2] Starting with 1977, data are for black workers only. Data for prior years are for persons of black and other races except white, about 90 percent of whom are black.

Among the major occupational groups, farmers and farm managers, and professional and technical workers reported the highest rates of moonlighting. Nearly 1 in 4 multiple jobholders in May 1979 was a professional or technical worker, up from less than 1 in 5 in 1969. Women in these occupations accounted for more than 60 percent of the increase. Particularly large increases in moonlighting occurred among women teaching in primary and secondary schools, and persons working in health professions. The moonlighting rates for men in these two professions, though more than twice that of women in comparable jobs, were down by about one percentage point each, from their 1969 levels. Another occupational group with a high proportion of moonlighting men was protective services, such as police who also work as private guards. This rate, however, also decreased during the decade, from slightly less than 17 percent to about 12 percent.

Occupational groups with lower than average rates of multiple jobholding in May 1979, as well as 10 years earlier, included factory operatives and clerical workers.

Although differences exist in the responses given by men and women, the distribution of reasons for working more than one job has shown few year-to-year changes since 1974, the first period for which comparable data are available.[3] About 29 percent of men and 34

Table 2. Multiple jobholders by type of industry and class of worker, May 1978 and May 1979

[Numbers in thousands]

Primary job	Total employed	Multiple jobholders		Second job in agriculture			Second job in nonagricultural industries		
		Number	Percent of employed	Total	Wage or salary	Self-employed	Total	Wage or salary	Self-employed
MAY 1978									
Total	93,904	4,493	4.8	752	118	634	3,741	2,878	863
Agriculture	3,392	204	6.0	50	24	26	154	143	11
Wage and salary	1,441	70	4.9	34	8	26	36	25	11
Self-employed	1,627	106	6.5	13	13	(1)	94	94	(1)
Unpaid family	323	28	8.6	3	3	(2)	25	25	(2)
Nonagriculture	90,512	4,289	4.7	701	94	607	3,587	2,735	852
Wage and salary	83,526	4,066	4.9	700	93	607	3,365	2,513	852
Self-employed	6,442	202	3.1	1	1	(1)	201	201	(1)
Unpaid family	543	21	3.8	.....	.....	(2)	21	21	(2)
MAY 1979									
Total	96,327	4,724	4.9	725	145	580	3,999	2,993	1,006
Agriculture	3,315	203	6.1	57	27	30	146	137	9
Wage and salary	1,455	78	5.4	42	12	30	37	28	9
Self-employed	1,592	108	7.1	14	14	(1)	94	94	(1)
Unpaid family	332	16	5.0	1	1	(2)	16	16	(2)
Nonagriculture	93,012	4,521	4.9	668	118	550	3,852	2,855	997
Wage and salary	85,662	4,307	5.0	660	110	550	3,647	2,650	997
Self-employed	6,841	206	3.0	8	8	0	198	198	0
Unpaid family	509	8	1.5	0	0	(2)	8	8	(2)

[1] Self-employed persons with secondary businesses or farms, but no wage or salary jobs, were not counted as multiple jobholders.

[2] Persons whose primary jobs were as unpaid family workers were counted as multiple jobholders only if they also held a wage or salary job.

Table 3. Personal characteristics of persons with 2 jobs or more, May 1979
[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Total			Men			Women		
	Total employed	Multiple jobholders		Total employed	Multiple jobholders		Total employed	Multiple jobholders	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
AGE									
Total, 16 years and over	96,327	4,724	4.9	56,410	3,317	5.9	39,917	1,407	3.5
16 and 17 years	3,118	120	3.8	1,755	59	3.4	1,363	60	4.4
18 and 19 years	4,593	180	3.9	2,429	107	4.4	2,164	73	3.4
20 to 24 years	13,715	656	4.8	7,481	382	5.1	6,234	274	4.4
25 to 34 years	25,589	1,406	5.5	15,158	976	6.4	10,431	430	4.1
35 to 44 years	18,747	1,066	5.7	10,969	790	7.2	7,777	277	3.6
45 to 54 years	16,229	805	5.0	9,795	613	6.3	6,434	192	3.0
55 to 64 years	11,364	401	3.5	6,968	319	4.6	4,396	82	1.9
65 years and over	2,974	91	3.1	1,855	71	3.8	1,118	20	1.7
MARITAL STATUS									
Single	22,822	1,001	4.4	12,974	572	4.4	9,848	429	4.4
Married, spouse present	61,598	3,199	5.2	39,098	2,550	6.5	22,500	649	2.9
Other marital status	11,908	524	4.4	4,339	195	4.5	7,569	329	4.3
RACE AND ETHNICITY									
White	85,541	4,390	5.1	50,656	3,087	6.1	34,885	1,304	3.7
Black	9,076	269	3.0	4,840	182	3.8	4,237	86	2.0
Hispanic origin	4,684	150	3.2	2,907	111	3.8	1,741	39	2.2

percent of women stated "meeting regular expenses" was the main reason for holding two or more jobs during the survey week. (See table 4.) In 1974, 33 percent of men and 30 percent of women cited this as their main reason. However, among black women, about half of those with more than one job gave the need to meet regular expenses as their principal reason for moonlighting, both in 1974 and 1979.

A larger proportion of men than women in May 1979 said "saving for the future" was their main reason for holding more than one job. More older workers than young ones offered "enjoying the work" on their second jobs as the main reason. More younger workers said it was "paying off debts." The proportion of women working a second job "to get experience" increased in almost every age group during 1974–79.

Marital status, historically, has been a factor in the decision to moonlight. The highest rates were exhibited by married men, especially those with two children or more. The lowest rates have been shown by married women. However, in the 1969–79 period, rates for married men declined and those for married women increased by about one percentage point each. The rate for widowed, divorced, and separated women rose from 3.5 to 4.3 percent. Single (never-married) women showed an even larger increase in moonlighting during the period, from 2.5 to 4.4 percent.

About two-thirds of multiple jobholders worked one full-time and one part-time job. More than three-fourths of such persons were men. Nearly half of wom-

Table 4. Main reason for working at more than one job, by selected characteristics, May 1979

Sex, marital status, and race	Total (thousands)	Total percent	Meet regular expenses	Pay off debts	Save for future	Get experience	Help friend or relative	Buy something special	Enjoy the work	Changed job	Other
Total	4,724	100.0	30.4	6.7	9.5	8.5	5.9	8.3	18.2	1.3	11.3
ALL RACES											
Men, total	3,317	100.0	28.8	6.3	11.0	8.8	5.6	7.8	19.1	1.1	11.5
Married, wife present	2,550	100.0	32.4	5.3	10.8	8.3	5.1	6.4	20.3	.7	10.8
Women, total	1,407	100.0	34.3	7.7	5.9	7.1	6.4	9.6	16.0	1.9	11.1
Married, husband present	636	100.0	25.9	4.9	6.2	7.3	7.4	11.4	20.9	2.5	13.4
WHITE											
Men	3,087	100.0	28.4	6.0	10.9	8.9	5.8	7.7	19.5	1.1	11.6
Women	1,304	100.0	33.4	7.3	6.0	7.4	6.6	9.8	17.0	1.8	10.9
BLACK AND OTHER[1]											
Men	230	100.0	33.2	11.2	12.6	6.3	3.1	9.0	13.0	.1	10.8
Women	103	100.0	46.6	12.6	4.9	2.9	4.9	6.8	3.9	3.9	13.6

[1] Data on reasons for working at more than one job by race are tabulated for "black and other," in contrast to black only. The black and other group includes those who identified themselves in the enumeration process to be other than white. At the time of the 1970 Census of Population, 89 percent of the black and other population group were black.

en moonlighters held two part-time jobs. The proportion of men holding two full-time jobs in May 1979 was twice as high as for women:

Multiple jobholders	*Both sexes*	*Men*	*Women*
Total [in thousands]	4,724	3,317	1,407
Percent distribution	100	100	100
One full-time, one part-time job	67	75	51
Two part-time jobs	27	19	48
Two full-time jobs	5	7	3

An average total of 52 hours was worked by moonlighters during the survey week. Hours worked on secondary jobs averaged 13; those worked by moonlighting women averaged about 70 percent of those by men. About 30 percent of moonlighters worked from 8 to 14 hours a week on their secondary jobs. About 52 percent worked either 1 to 7 hours or 15 to 21 hours.

Industries in which employees worked more than the average number of hours on secondary jobs, in May 1979, included construction, 16 hours, and manufacturing, 15 hours.

Moonlighters worked a weekly median of 40 hours on their primary jobs in May 1979, the same median as single jobholders, and for both white and black workers. Moonlighters who were self-employed in agriculture as a first job worked a median of 56 hours, the longest of any occupation, while unpaid family workers averaged 35 hours of work on their first jobs. □

FOOTNOTES

[1] This is an annual study based on data supplied by the May Current Population Survey.

[2] Also included as multiple jobholders are persons who had two jobs during the survey week because they were changing jobs. This group is very small—about one percent of all multiple jobholders in May 1979. Persons employed only in private households (such as housekeepers, launderers, gardeners, and babysitters) who worked for two or more employers during the survey week were not counted as multiple jobholders, because working for several employers is considered an inherent characteristic of this type of work. Also excluded were self-employed persons with additional farms or businesses and persons with secondary jobs as unpaid family workers.

[3] See Beverly L. Johnson, "Marital and family characteristics of workers, 1970–78," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1979, pp. 49–52; and Janet L. Norwood and Elizabeth Waldman, "Women in the labor force: some new data series," U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Report 575, October 1979.

[4] See Carol Leon and Robert W. Bednarzik, "A profile of women on part-time schedules," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1978, pp. 3–12.

[5] The question asked is "What is the main reason that . . . worked at more than one job?" That question was also asked in May 1969, but only five reasons were tabulated at that time. Since May 1974, eight reasons have been tabulated, thus, the earlier data are not strictly comparable with the 1974–79 tables.

Appendix

The report contains, in addition to the article from the May 1980 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*, the following material:

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Explanatory Note

Estimates in this report are based on supplementary questions in the May 1979 monthy survey of the labor force conducted and tabulated for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census. The basic labor force concepts, sample design, estimating methods, and reliability of the data are described briefly in the material which follows.[1]

Concepts

Population coverage. Each month trained interviewers collect information from a sample of about 56,000 occupied households in 641 areas in 1,113 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Estimates in this report are for persons 16 years of age and over in the civilian noninstitutional population during the calendar week ending May 21, 1977. The civilian noninstitutional population excludes all members of the Armed Forces and inmates of institutions, such as homes for the aged and correctional institutions.

Employed. Employed persons are all those who during the survey week (a) did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family or (b) did not work but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons, whether they were paid by their employers for the time off or were seeking other jobs.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker. The data on occupation, industry, and class of worker refer to the primary and secondary jobs held during the survey week. The primary job of a person employed at two jobs or more is the job at which the greatest number of hours were worked during the week.

The occupation and industry categories used here are those used in the 1970 Census Population. The class-of-workers breakdown specified "wage and salary workers," "self-employed workers," and "unpaid family workers." Wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, payment in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer or any government unit. Self-employed workers are person working on their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Multiple jobholders. For purposes of this survey, a multiple jobholder is an employed person who, during the survey week, (1) had a job as a wage or salary worker with two employers or more, (2) was self-employed and also held a wage or salary job, or (3) as an unpaid family worked worker but also had a secondary wage or salary job. A person employed only in private household (as a maid, laundress, gardener, babysitter, etc.) who worked for two employers or more during the survey week was not counted as a multiple jobholder. Working for several employers was considered an inherent characteristic of private household work rather than an indication of multiple jobholding. Also excluded were self-employed persons with additional farms or businesses and persons with any additional jobs as unpaid family workers. The primary job is the one at which the greatest number of hours were worked.

Hours of work. The statistics on hours of work are for the acutal number of hours worked during the survey week. For persons working in more than one job, information was obtained in this special study on hours worked on the primary job and on the secondary job.

The total number of hours worked was obtained by adding hours reported separately for the primary job and the secondary job, rather than using the respondent's answer to total hours worked.

Full-time and part-time jobs. Full-time jobs are those at which persons worked 35 hours or more during the survey week, and part-time jobs are those at which persons worked 1 to 34 hours.

Earnings. Earnings on the primary job are the usual weekly money earnings (before deductions for taxes,

[1] For a more complete description of the methodology, see *Concepts and Methods Used in Labor Force Statistics Derived from the Current Population Survey* (BLS Report 463).

etc.) received by workers in the form of wages and salaries (including commissions and tips).

Age. The age classification is based on age of the person at last birthday.

Race. The population is divided into three groups on the basis of race: white, black, and "other races." The last category includes Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and any other race except white and black.

Marital status. Persons are classified into the following categories according to their marital status at the time of interview; single; married, spouse present; and other marital status. The classification "married," "spouse present" applies to husband and wife if both are reported as members of the same household even though one may be temporarily absent on business, vacation, on a visit, in a hospital, and the like at the time of interview. The term "other marital status" applied to person who are married with spouse absent, widowed, or divorced.

Sums distribution. Sums of individual items, whether absolute number of percentages, may not equal totals because of independent rounding of totals and components. Percentage totals, however, are always shown as 100 percent.

Reliability of the estimates.

Estimation procedure. The estimating procedure used in this survey inflates weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race. These independent estimates are based on statistics from the 1970 Census of Population and other data on births, deaths, immigration, emigration, and strength of the Armed Forces.

Variability. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to errors of response and reporting. These may be relatively large in the case of persons with irregular attachment in the labor force.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, this is, of the variations that might occur by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially meausres the effect of response and enumeration errors but does not measures any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that an estimate from the same would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the differences would be less than twice the standard error.

The following examples illustrate their use. An estimated 922,000 multiple jobholders had at least one agricultural job in May 1977. Table A-1 shows the standard error of 922,000 to be approximately 40,128. Chances are about 2 out of 3 that a complete census would have differed from the same estimate by less than 40,128. Chances are 19 out of 20 that the difference would have been less than 80,256.

These 922,000 multiple jobholders were 20.2 percent of all moonlighters in May 1977. Table A-2 shows the standard error of 20.2 percent with a base of 4,558,000 to be about 0.9 percent. Consequently chances are 2 out of 3 that a complete census would have disclosed the figure to be between 19.3 and 21.1 percent, and 19 out of 20 that the figure would have been between 18.4 and 22.0 percent.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding absolute estimates of the numerator of the percentage, particularly if the percentage is large (50 percent or greater).

Table A-1. Standard errors of estimated numbers

(68 chances out of 100; in thousands)

Size of estimates	Standard error of estimate
50	10
100	13
250	21
500	30
1,000	42
2,500	67
5,000	94
10,000	130
25,000	193
50,000	241

Table A-2. Standard errors of estimated percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percent	Base of estimated percentage (thousands)									
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	75,000
1 or 99	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
2 or 98	1.9	1.2	.8	.6	.4	.3	.2	.1	.1	.1
5 or 95	2.9	1.9	1.3	.9	.6	.4	.3	.2	.1	.1
10 or 90	4.0	2.6	1.8	1.3	.8	.6	.4	.3	.2	.1
15 or 85	4.8	3.0	2.2	1.5	1.0	.7	.5	.3	.2	.1
20 or 80	5.4	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.1	.8	.5	.3	.2	.1
25 or 75	5.8	3.7	2.6	1.8	1.2	.8	.6	.4	.3	.2
35 or 65	6.4	4.1	2.9	2.0	1.3	.9	.6	.4	.3	.2
50	6.7	4.3	3.0	2.1	1.4	1.0	.7	.4	.3	.2

Table A. Personal characteristics of persons with 2 jobs or more, May 1979

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

AGE, MARITAL STATUS, RACE, AND ETHNIC ORIGIN	BOTH SEXES			MEN			WOMEN		
	TOTAL EMPLOYED	PERSONS WITH 2 JOBS OR MORE		TOTAL EMPLOYED	PERSONS WITH 2 JOBS OR MORE		TOTAL EMPLOYED	PERSONS WITH 2 JOBS OR MORE	
		NUMBER	PERCENT OF EMPLOYED		NUMBER	PERCENT OF EMPLOYED		NUMBER	PERCENT OF EMPLOYED
AGE									
TOTAL, 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	96,327	4,724	4.9	56,410	3,317	5.9	39,917	1,407	3.5
16 AND 17 YEARS	3,118	120	3.8	1,755	50	3.4	1,363	60	4.4
18 AND 19 YEARS	4,593	180	3.9	2,429	107	4.4	2,164	73	3.4
20 TO 24 YEARS	13,715	656	4.8	7,481	382	5.1	6,234	274	4.4
25 TO 34 YEARS	25,589	1,405	5.5	15,158	976	6.4	10,431	430	4.1
35 TO 44 YEARS	18,747	1,066	5.7	10,969	790	7.2	7,777	277	3.6
45 TO 54 YEARS	16,229	805	5.0	9,795	613	6.3	6,434	192	3.0
55 TO 64 YEARS	11,364	401	3.5	6,968	319	4.6	4,396	82	1.9
65 YEARS AND OVER	2,974	91	3.1	1,855	71	3.8	1,118	20	1.7
MEDIAN AGE (YEARS)	34.6	34.0	-	35.3	35.7	-	33.8	30.9	-
MARITAL STATUS									
SINGLE	22,822	1,001	4.4	12,974	572	4.4	9,848	429	4.4
MARRIED, SPOUSE PRESENT	61,598	3,199	5.2	39,098	2,550	6.5	22,500	649	2.9
OTHER MARITAL STATUS[1]	11,908	524	4.4	4,339	195	4.5	7,569	329	4.3
RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN									
WHITE	85,541	4,390	5.1	50,656	3,087	6.1	34,885	1,304	3.7
BLACK	9,076	269	3.0	4,840	182	3.8	4,237	86	2.0
HISPANIC	4,648	150	3.2	2,907	111	3.8	1,741	39	2.2

[1] Includes widowed, divorced, and married, spouse absent.

Table B. Industry group and class of worker of secondary job, by industry group and class of worker of primary job, for persons with 2 jobs or more, May 1979

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

INDUSTRY GROUP AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PRIMARY JOB	TOTAL	SECONDARY JOB													
		AGRICULTURE		NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES											
				WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS											SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS
		WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS	TOTAL[1]	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING		TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	TRADE		FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	SERVICE		PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		
						DURABLE GOODS	NONDURABLE GOODS		WHOLESALE	RETAIL		EDUCATIONAL	OTHER	FEDERAL	STATE AND LOCAL	
ALL PERSONS WITH 2 JOBS OR MORE	100.0	3.1	12.3	63.4	3.4	2.2	1.8	4.4	1.5	16.5	4.2	5.0	20.0	1.3	2.9	21.3
AGRICULTURE[2]	100.0	13.3	14.6	67.7	8.0	4.1	2.0	11.1	5.3	10.4	3.7	1.2	8.8	4.0	7.6	4.4
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	100.0	15.2	37.7	35.7	4.4	4.8	2.1	6.1	-	12.4	.9	-	5.4	-	-	11.3
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS	100.0	13.2	(3)	86.8	11.9	4.2	2.2	14.5	9.4	8.5	3.7	2.2	7.8	7.6	12.6	(3)
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES[2]	100.0	2.6	12.2	63.2	3.2	2.2	1.8	4.1	1.3	16.8	4.2	5.1	20.5	1.1	2.7	22.1
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS[1]	100.0	2.6	12.8	61.5	3.1	2.2	1.8	3.7	1.3	16.9	4.2	4.7	20.1	1.0	2.5	23.1
CONSTRUCTION	100.0	5.1	25.3	48.3	19.6	3.6	1.5	1.2	.4	6.3	1.2	1.0	11.4	.8	.8	21.2
MANUFACTURING	100.0	3.2	20.1	52.4	2.8	3.9	2.8	2.9	.5	13.4	3.0	2.8	15.8	.8	3.6	24.3
DURABLE GOODS	100.0	2.8	18.1	54.3	4.0	5.7	1.2	2.6	.7	11.8	3.5	2.7	16.7	.8	4.2	24.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	100.0	4.1	23.7	48.9	.5	.6	5.5	3.2	.2	16.3	2.2	2.9	14.1	.8	2.6	23.3
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	100.0	1.7	18.2	56.2	1.2	2.9	2.1	9.5	.6	13.0	3.3	2.5	16.1	1.1	1.8	25.9
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	100.0	2.7	10.1	70.9	2.9	3.0	1.6	4.4	2.9	25.9	5.4	2.7	18.6	1.1	2.3	16.2
WHOLESALE	100.0	3.1	11.5	64.8	3.9	2.0	1.0	3.1	8.5	24.3	3.1	2.5	13.2	-	3.0	20.6
RETAIL	100.0	2.6	9.7	72.7	2.6	3.3	1.8	4.8	1.3	26.3	6.0	2.8	20.1	1.3	2.1	15.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	100.0	1.7	10.6	57.8	1.6	-	1.7	2.1	2.0	18.2	11.5	5.0	11.8	.7	3.2	30.0
SERVICES	100.0	1.9	6.6	66.0	.9	.5	1.2	2.8	1.0	15.7	4.0	7.7	29.0	.9	2.2	25.5
EDUCATIONAL	100.0	1.8	7.2	63.1	.9	.1	1.5	2.1	.3	16.1	4.4	9.1	24.8	.9	2.8	27.9
OTHER	100.0	1.9	6.2	68.3	.8	.8	1.0	3.4	1.6	15.4	3.7	6.6	32.5	.9	1.7	23.6
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	100.0	2.6	11.8	67.6	3.1	3.8	1.9	5.4	2.1	22.5	3.5	6.0	14.9	2.0	2.8	18.1
FEDERAL	100.0	3.8	15.1	62.3	2.6	3.4	4.0	3.2	-	24.0	2.7	7.3	7.7	6.0	1.3	19.0
STATE AND LOCAL	100.0	2.0	10.1	70.3	3.3	3.5	.8	6.5	3.1	21.7	3.9	5.4	18.5	-	3.5	17.6
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS	100.0	3.9	(3)	96.1	4.6	1.6	2.7	12.5	2.2	15.2	5.3	14.5	27.6	3.6	6.2	(3)

[1] Includes wage and salary workers in mining, not shown separately.
[2] Includes unpaid family workers, not shown separately.
[3] Self-employed persons with a secondary farm or business, but no wage or salary job, were not counted as multiple jobholders.

Table C. Industry group and class of worker of primary and secondary jobs, for persons with 2 jobs or more, by sex, May 1979

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER	PERSONS WITH 2 JOBS OR MORE											
	BOTH SEXES				MEN				WOMEN			
	NUMBER BY INDUSTRY OF PRIMARY JOB	AS A PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS IN INDUSTRY	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF		NUMBER BY INDUSTRY OF PRIMARY JOB	AS A PERCENT OF ALL MEN IN INDUSTRY	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF		NUMBER BY INDUSTRY OF PRIMARY JOB	AS A PERCENT OF ALL WOMEN IN INDUSTRY	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF	
			PRIMARY JOB	SECONDARY JOB			PRIMARY JOB	SECONDARY JOB			PRIMARY JOB	SECONDARY JOB
ALL INDUSTRIES	4,724	4.9	100.0	100.0	3,317	5.9	100.0	100.0	1,407	3.5	100.0	100.0
AGRICULTURE	203	6.1	4.3	15.4	179	6.7	5.4	19.9	23	3.6	1.7	4.5
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	78	5.8	1.7	3.1	67	5.7	2.0	3.9	12	4.0	.8	1.2
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS	108	7.1	2.3	12.3	104	7.5	3.1	16.1	4	2.9	.3	3.4
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS	16	5.0	.3	(1)	9	8.1	.3	(1)	8	3.5	.6	(1)
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	4,521	4.9	95.7	84.6	3,138	5.8	94.6	80.1	1,383	3.5	98.3	95.5
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	4,307	5.0	91.2	63.4	2,993	6.1	90.2	57.7	1,315	3.6	93.4	76.6
MINING	38	4.6	0.8	0.1	36	4.8	1.1	.2	2	2.6	.2	-
CONSTRUCTION	275	5.4	5.8	3.4	256	5.4	7.7	4.4	21	5.5	1.5	1.0
MANUFACTURING	843	3.9	17.9	4.1	707	4.8	21.3	4.4	136	2.1	9.7	3.2
DURABLE GOODS	539	4.1	11.4	2.2	474	4.9	14.3	2.9	66	2.0	4.7	.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	304	3.7	6.4	1.8	233	4.6	7.0	1.5	71	2.2	5.0	2.6
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	313	5.2	6.6	4.4	253	5.5	7.6	5.3	61	4.2	4.3	2.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	752	4.3	15.9	18.1	483	5.1	14.5	14.2	269	3.4	19.1	27.2
WHOLESALE	165	4.6	3.5	1.5	126	4.8	3.8	1.9	40	4.1	2.8	.6
RETAIL	586	4.2	12.4	16.5	357	5.1	10.8	12.3	230	3.3	16.3	26.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	233	4.6	4.9	4.2	147	7.3	4.4	4.4	86	2.8	6.1	3.7
SERVICES	1,460	5.9	30.9	24.9	803	8.9	24.2	20.5	657	4.2	46.7	35.3
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	34	2.8	.7	1.8	1	.5	-	1.0	33	3.1	2.3	3.6
BUSINESS AND REPAIR	121	4.3	2.6	3.4	88	4.8	2.7	3.3	33	3.3	2.3	3.7
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	659	8.2	14.0	5.0	371	13.3	11.2	4.6	289	5.5	20.5	5.9
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES, EXCEPT EDUCATION	375	4.8	7.9	6.9	180	9.1	5.4	4.7	194	3.3	13.8	12.2
ALL OTHER SERVICES	271	5.8	5.7	7.8	163	7.2	4.9	7.0	108	4.4	7.7	9.9
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	393	7.6	8.3	4.2	311	9.2	9.4	4.3	82	4.6	5.8	3.9
POSTAL SERVICE	55	7.9	1.2	.3	45	8.5	1.4	.4	10	6.0	.7	.2
OTHER FEDERAL	77	4.7	1.6	.9	56	5.4	1.7	.9	21	3.4	1.5	1.0
STATE AND LOCAL	261	9.3	5.5	2.9	210	11.6	6.3	3.0	51	5.1	3.6	2.7
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS	206	3.0	4.4	21.3	143	3.0	4.3	22.3	63	3.1	4.5	18.9
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS	8	1.5	.2	(1)	2	3.4	.1	(1)	6	1.3	.4	(1)

[1] Persons whose only extra job was as an unpaid family workers were not counted as multiple jobholders.

Table D. Occupation of primary and secondary jobs for persons with 2 jobs or more, by sex, May 1979

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

OCCUPATION GROUP	PERSONS WITH 2 JOBS OR MORE											
	BOTH SEXES				MEN				WOMEN			
	NUMBER BY OCCUPATION OF PRIMARY JOB	AS A PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS IN OCCUPATION	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF		NUMBER BY OCCUPATION OF PRIMARY JOB	AS A PERCENT OF ALL MEN IN OCCUPATION	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF		NUMBER BY OCCUPATION OF PRIMARY JOB	AS A PERCENT OF ALL WOMEN IN OCCUPATION	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF	
			PRIMARY JOB	SECONDARY JOB			PRIMARY JOB	SECONDARY JOB			PRIMARY JOB	SECONDARY JOB
ALL OCCUPATIONS	4,726	4.9	100.0	100.0	3,317	5.9	100.0	100.0	1,407	3.5	100.0	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	1,134	7.5	24.0	19.7	774	8.9	23.3	19.0	361	5.5	25.6	21.5
ENGINEERS	56	3.9	1.2	.3	56	4.0	1.7	.4	-	-	-	-
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH WORKERS	182	6.7	3.9	3.5	103	10.9	3.1	3.5	79	4.5	5.6	3.7
TEACHERS, EXCEPT COLLEGE	325	9.5	6.9	3.1	167	16.0	5.0	2.2	158	6.7	11.3	5.2
OTHER PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	571	7.5	12.1	12.8	448	8.5	13.5	12.9	123	5.2	8.7	12.6
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	339	5.2	11.4	10.4	434	5.5	13.1	12.6	105	4.1	7.5	5.4
SALES WORKERS	288	4.8	6.1	10.9	212	6.2	6.4	8.6	76	2.9	5.4	16.2
RETAIL TRADE	133	4.2	2.8	6.7	88	7.2	2.7	3.9	45	2.3	3.2	13.3
OTHER SALES WORKERS	155	5.3	3.3	4.2	124	5.6	3.7	4.7	31	4.4	2.2	3.0
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	655	3.8	13.9	9.6	191	5.7	5.7	4.5	464	3.3	33.0	21.4
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	606	4.7	12.8	8.7	594	4.9	17.9	11.6	12	1.5	.8	2.0
CARPENTERS AND CONSTRUCTION CRAFT WORKERS	183	4.7	3.9	3.6	183	4.8	5.5	4.9	-	-	-	.4
MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS	175	5.0	3.7	1.2	174	5.0	5.3	1.6	-	.8	-	.1
OTHER CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	248	4.6	5.2	4.0	237	4.9	7.1	5.0	11	1.7	.8	1.4
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	320	3.0	6.8	3.5	255	4.0	7.7	4.1	66	1.5	4.7	2.2
MOTOR VEHICLE EQUIPMENT	27	4.1	.6	.2	27	5.3	.8	.2	-	-	-	.1
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	140	3.3	3.0	.5	114	4.2	3.4	.7	25	1.6	1.8	-
NONDURABLE GOODS	71	2.2	1.5	.5	43	3.1	1.3	.4	28	1.5	2.0	.8
ALL OTHER	83	3.4	1.7	2.4	70	4.0	2.1	2.8	13	1.8	.9	1.4
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	196	5.3	4.2	3.5	170	5.0	5.1	4.4	26	8.6	1.8	1.5
DRIVERS AND DELIVERY WORKERS	171	5.5	3.6	3.5	146	5.1	4.4	4.3	26	9.4	1.8	1.5
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	25	4.5	.5	.1	25	4.7	.7	.1	-	(1)	-	-
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	197	4.1	4.2	3.2	176	4.2	5.3	6.7	21	4.0	1.5	1.7
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	30	2.9	.6	1.0	-	-	-	-	30	3.0	2.1	3.4
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	572	4.9	12.1	13.3	346	7.2	10.4	9.9	227	3.2	16.1	21.4
CLEANING SERVICE	129	5.3	2.7	1.9	102	6.8	3.1	1.5	27	2.8	1.9	2.6
FOOD SERVICE	195	4.4	4.1	6.8	70	4.9	2.1	4.2	125	4.2	8.9	13.1
HEALTH SERVICE	47	2.6	1.0	.8	10	6.0	.3	.1	37	2.3	2.6	2.5
PERSONAL SERVICE	51	2.9	1.1	1.7	16	3.8	.5	1.1	36	2.7	2.5	3.1
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	150	10.9	3.2	2.2	148	11.7	4.5	3.0	2	1.5	.1	.1
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	107	7.8	2.3	11.7	103	8.1	3.1	15.6	4	3.9	.3	2.5
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	77	5.8	1.6	2.4	61	6.5	1.8	3.0	16	4.2	1.1	.8

[1] Rate not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table E. Occupation and class of worker of primary and secondary jobs, for persons with 2 jobs or more, May 1979

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP	OCCUPATION OF PRIMARY JOB				OCCUPATION OF SECONDARY JOB			
	TOTAL	WAGE AND SALARY IN PRIMARY JOB		SELF-EMPLOYED IN PRIMARY JOB, WAGE AND SALARY IN SECONDARY JOB	TOTAL	WAGE AND SALARY IN PRIMARY JOB		SELF-EMPLOYED IN PRIMARY JOB, WAGE AND SALARY IN SECONDARY JOB
		WAGE AND SALARY IN SECONDARY JOB[1]	SELF EMPLOYED IN SECONDARY JOB			WAGE AND SALARY IN SECONDARY JOB[1]	SELF-EMPLOYED IN SECONDARY JOB	
ALL OCCUPATION GROUPS:								
NUMBER (THOUSANDS)	4,724	2,824	1,586	314	4,724	2,824	1,586	314
PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	24.0	23.4	25.5	22.1	19.7	20.6	16.5	27.5
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	11.4	9.6	16.4	12.8	10.4	8.8	13.7	8.3
SALES WORKERS	6.1	6.2	5.7	7.3	10.9	10.7	11.8	7.2
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	13.9	17.1	10.5	1.4	9.6	13.0	3.5	9.4
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	12.8	9.7	18.7	11.1	8.7	7.1	11.7	8.7
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	6.8	7.3	6.8	1.9	3.5	4.1	2.5	3.5
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	4.2	3.7	5.5	1.5	3.5	4.3	1.1	9.6
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	4.2	4.7	3.8	1.4	5.2	6.2	2.6	9.1
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	.6	.9	.3	.5	1.0	1.6	.1	.5
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	12.1	15.6	7.0	6.3	13.3	19.9	2.1	10.8
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	2.3	-	.1	33.9	11.7	.4	34.3	-
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	1.6	1.7	1.8	-	2.4	3.3	.1	5.5

[1] Includes a small number of persons who are unpaid family workers on their primary job and wage and salary workers on their secondary job.

Table F. Major occupation group of secondary job, by major occupation group of primary job, for persons with 2 jobs or more, May 1979

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF PRIMARY JOB	MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF SECONDARY JOB												
	ALL OCCUPATION GROUPS	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	SALES WORKERS	CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS
ALL OCCUPATION GROUPS	100.0	19.7	10.4	10.9	9.6	8.7	3.5	3.5	5.2	1.0	13.3	11.7	2.4
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	100.0	47.8	9.5	9.6	7.2	4.2	1.4	1.3	2.3	-	7.8	8.4	.5
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	100.0	17.0	24.5	14.0	7.7	5.5	1.8	3.4	2.8	.2	7.2	14.1	1.9
SALES WORKERS	100.0	12.2	16.9	19.6	12.5	5.9	1.3	2.2	5.3	-	12.3	10.1	1.8
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	100.0	16.8	6.9	15.9	26.7	2.0	1.9	2.5	3.1	2.5	13.7	6.8	1.3
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	100.0	6.7	9.5	6.1	3.2	25.8	4.7	2.9	5.7	.1	7.4	23.8	4.0
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	100.0	6.6	8.3	10.6	4.8	10.6	10.5	4.3	4.2	2.2	19.6	16.0	2.4
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	100.0	7.3	10.3	9.2	3.8	9.1	4.9	10.7	7.9	1.0	14.8	19.2	1.9
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	100.0	6.3	4.4	7.7	3.2	13.0	6.8	3.8	22.0	-	12.8	15.2	4.7
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	100.0	8.6	5.5	7.9	9.2	9.0	3.6	5.8	7.2	3.6	33.3	3.7	2.4
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	100.0	6.5	13.6	9.5	11.7	11.7	7.9	13.2	10.2	-	5.4	1.1	13.3
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	100.0	4.5	-	8.0	2.9	8.2	4.9	6.8	11.6	.5	11.3	29.6	11.7

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table G. Total hours worked, by industry and class of worker of primary job, for persons at work at 2 jobs or more, May 1979

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PRIMARY JOB	TOTAL AT WORK AT 2 JOBS OR MORE	TOTAL HOURS WORKED					
		1 TO 34	35 TO 40	41 TO 48	49 TO 54	55 TO 59	60 OR MORE
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	14.8	8.0	17.8	15.3	10.0	34.1
AGRICULTURE[1]	100.0	12.8	6.2	5.1	13.8	7.2	55.1
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS	100.0	5.7	-	3.6	13.8	6.4	70.4
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	100.0	14.9	8.0	18.3	15.3	10.2	33.3
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS[3]	100.0	14.2	7.9	18.7	15.5	10.2	33.4
CONSTRUCTION	100.0	6.2	9.4	21.3	18.0	8.8	36.4
MANUFACTURING	100.0	5.5	3.3	21.5	15.7	12.1	41.8
DURABLE GOODS	100.0	4.0	3.0	22.0	19.1	12.3	39.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	100.0	8.2	3.7	20.7	9.8	11.6	46.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	100.0	9.6	6.2	17.4	21.2	10.5	35.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	100.0	24.3	9.2	16.3	15.2	7.6	27.4
WHOLESALE	100.0	10.4	4.4	13.7	21.5	14.5	35.5
RETAIL	100.0	28.5	10.6	17.0	13.3	5.6	25.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	100.0	8.6	10.5	20.0	13.6	10.8	36.4
SERVICES	100.0	19.8	10.2	19.5	14.5	8.8	27.2
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	100.0	17.2	9.1	20.3	15.8	10.6	27.0
OTHER SERVICES	100.0	22.2	11.2	18.8	13.3	7.3	27.3
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	100.0	6.6	6.6	15.7	14.4	15.6	43.0
FEDERAL	100.0	8.3	7.9	11.2	20.0	14.5	38.1
STATE AND LOCAL	100.0	5.7	5.9	15.1	11.6	16.2	45.5
SELF-EMPLOYED AND UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS	100.0	27.9	10.0	10.3	12.7	9.4	29.7

[1] Includes a small number of unpaid family workers, not shown separately.

[2] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

[3] Includes a small number of workers in mining, not shown separately.

Table H. Hours worked at secondary job, by industry and class of worker of secondary job, for persons at work at 2 jobs or more, May 1979

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER OF SECONDARY JOB	TOTAL AT WORK AT 2 JOBS OR MORE	HOURS WORKED AT SECONDARY JOB					
		1 TO 7	8 TO 14	15 TO 21	22 TO 34	35 OR MORE	MEDIAN HOURS
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	26.3	29.6	25.8	11.9	6.5	13
AGRICULTURE	100.0	19.3	25.7	24.4	16.8	13.7	15
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	100.0	24.0	27.6	23.2	16.8	8.4	14
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS	100.0	17.2	25.1	25.5	17.3	14.9	16
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	100.0	27.6	30.3	26.0	11.0	5.1	12
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS[1]	100.0	26.2	30.3	27.2	11.3	5.0	13
CONSTRUCTION	100.0	10.1	33.8	34.6	16.3	5.1	15
MANUFACTURING	100.0	19.4	27.3	34.3	5.3	13.7	15
DURABLE GOODS	100.0	21.9	20.4	37.5	4.6	15.6	15
NONDURABLE GOODS	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	100.0	14.4	39.8	29.1	8.1	8.6	13
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	100.0	18.7	28.3	33.1	15.8	4.2	15
WHOLESALE	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
RETAIL	100.0	18.8	29.3	32.0	16.2	3.6	14
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	100.0	31.0	33.3	21.9	11.7	2.1	11
SERVICES	100.0	34.9	29.8	22.2	8.9	4.3	11
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
BUSINESS AND REPAIR	100.0	22.1	26.3	33.4	12.4	5.7	14
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	100.0	36.3	38.7	17.4	5.7	1.8	9
OTHER SERVICES	100.0	31.7	30.3	22.6	10.0	5.4	11
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	100.0	34.0	28.7	22.7	9.9	4.7	11
FEDERAL	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
STATE AND LOCAL	100.0	38.1	24.2	23.1	8.3	6.3	10
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS	100.0	31.7	30.4	22.5	9.8	5.6	11

[1] Includes a small number of workers in mining, not shown separately.

[2] Percent and median hours not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table I. Hours worked at secondary job, by occupation of secondary job, for persons at work at 2 jobs or more, May 1979

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF SECONDARY JOB	TOTAL AT WORK AT 2 JOBS OR MORE	HOURS WORKED AT SECONDARY JOB					
		1 TO 7	8 TO 14	15 TO 21	22 TO 34	35 OR MORE	MEDIAN HOURS
TOTAL	100.0	26.3	29.6	25.8	11.9	6.5	13
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	100.0	36.2	31.9	20.7	7.4	3.9	10
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	100.0	24.8	27.2	22.9	16.2	8.9	13
SALES WORKERS	100.0	31.2	28.6	27.6	10.4	2.2	12
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	100.0	27.2	30.0	29.9	10.8	2.1	12
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	100.0	20.4	31.7	31.3	10.4	6.1	14
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	100.0	17.1	27.6	26.9	11.9	16.5	15
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	100.0	11.1	39.7	34.7	8.1	6.4	14
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	100.0	26.8	28.0	28.2	12.7	5.2	13
SERVICE WORKERS, INCLUDING PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	100.0	27.2	30.3	25.4	12.4	5.0	12
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	100.0	17.2	24.7	24.8	17.7	15.6	16
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	100.0	24.5	28.4	22.8	14.4	9.9	13

Table J. Hours worked at secondary job, for persons at work at 2 jobs or more, by age, sex, race, and ethnic origin, May 1979

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

AGE, SEX, RACE, AND ETHNIC ORIGIN	TOTAL AT WORK AT 2 JOBS OR MORE	HOURS WORKED AT SECONDARY JOB					
		1 TO 7	8 TO 14	15 TO 21	22 TO 34	35 OR MORE	MEDIAN HOURS
BOTH SEXES							
TOTAL, 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	100.0	26.3	29.6	25.8	11.9	6.5	13
WHITE	100.0	26.8	30.0	25.4	11.5	6.3	12
BLACK	100.0	19.7	23.9	29.5	18.9	8.0	16
HISPANIC	100.0	15.9	39.8	25.4	8.8	10.1	13
16 TO 24 YEARS	100.0	30.1	30.1	26.9	9.2	3.6	12
16 TO 19 YEARS	100.0	39.4	33.7	19.9	4.5	2.5	9
20 TO 24 YEARS	100.0	25.6	28.4	30.3	11.5	4.2	13
25 TO 34 YEARS	100.0	26.6	30.2	24.5	12.3	6.4	12
35 TO 44 YEARS	100.0	23.3	28.0	28.2	12.3	8.2	14
45 TO 54 YEARS	100.0	23.9	29.7	24.5	13.1	8.8	13
55 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	28.6	30.0	24.0	12.8	4.6	12
55 TO 64 YEARS	100.0	29.3	26.8	26.4	12.6	5.0	12
65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	25.8	44.3	13.0	13.9	3.0	11
MEN							
TOTAL, 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	100.0	23.3	29.6	26.2	13.0	7.9	13
WHITE	100.0	23.4	30.1	25.7	12.8	7.8	13
BLACK	100.0	22.7	21.9	29.5	17.4	8.6	15
HISPANIC	100.0	19.2	40.1	23.9	8.7	8.1	12
WOMEN							
TOTAL, 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	100.0	33.2	29.5	24.7	9.3	3.2	11
WHITE	100.0	34.6	29.5	24.6	8.5	2.7	11
BLACK	100.0	13.8	27.9	29.7	21.8	6.8	16
HISPANIC	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

[1] Percent and median not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table K. Hours worked at primary job, for persons with 2 jobs or more, by industry and class of worker of primary job, May 1979

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PRIMARY JOB	TOTAL WITH 2 JOBS OR MORE	HOURS WORKED AT PRIMARY JOB					
		1 TO 21	22 TO 34	35 TO 39	40	41 TO 48	49 OR MORE
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	15.8	12.4	6.3	39.1	11.1	15.4
AGRICULTURE[1]	100.0	12.1	16.2	4.6	9.7	7.1	50.3
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	18.0	18.6	21.7	3.5	14.9	4.4	36.9
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS	100.0	9.0	7.9	6.0	6.6	9.4	61.1
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	100.0	15.9	12.2	6.4	40.4	11.2	13.9
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS[2]	100.0	15.0	12.1	6.5	41.6	11.2	13.6
CONSTRUCTION	100.0	9.4	12.2	4.0	46.1	12.2	16.0
MANUFACTURING	100.0	5.3	6.7	5.6	52.6	17.5	12.3
DURABLE GOODS	100.0	4.5	6.0	4.6	54.6	19.6	10.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	100.0	6.6	8.1	7.2	49.2	13.7	15.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	100.0	12.2	12.6	2.2	46.2	9.9	16.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	100.0	22.2	18.3	5.2	26.9	13.5	13.9
WHOLESALE	100.0	10.7	8.3	4.3	39.6	17.5	19.6
RETAIL	100.0	25.5	21.3	5.5	23.2	12.3	12.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	100.0	16.1	12.9	10.1	33.9	11.4	15.6
SERVICES	100.0	20.8	13.0	8.6	39.0	6.9	11.7
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	100.0	19.6	9.8	11.6	44.3	5.3	9.4
OTHER SERVICES	100.0	21.8	15.8	6.0	34.4	8.3	13.7
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	100.0	7.8	7.8	6.7	51.6	10.1	15.9
FEDERAL	100.0	12.8	4.5	4.3	64.5	4.7	7.3
STATE AND LOCAL	100.0	5.2	9.6	7.0	45.0	13.0	20.3
SELF-EMPLOYED AND UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS	100.0	34.3	14.4	5.8	15.8	11.6	20.0

[1] Includes a small number of unpaid family workers, not shown separately.

[2] Includes a small number of workers in mining, not shown separately.

Table L. Hours worked at primary job, for persons with 2 jobs or more, by occupation group of primary job, May 1979

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)[1]

OCCUPATION GROUP OF PRIMARY JOB	TOTAL WITH 2 JOBS OR MORE	HOURS WORKED AT PRIMARY JOB					
		1 TO 21	22 TO 34	35 TO 39	40	41 TO 48	49 OR MORE
ALL OCCUPATIONS	100.0	15.8	12.4	6.3	39.1	11.1	15.4
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	100.0	15.5	11.9	7.4	42.8	8.2	14.3
TEACHERS, EXCEPT COLLEGE	100.0	20.7	9.7	13.3	49.1	6.1	6.0
OTHER PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	100.0	13.4	14.7	5.0	40.2	9.0	17.6
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	100.0	9.4	7.3	5.5	34.2	16.4	27.2
SALES WORKERS	100.0	21.3	13.8	5.9	26.6	13.0	19.3
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	100.0	21.7	16.4	10.4	39.0	7.6	4.9
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	100.0	5.3	8.6	5.0	53.7	15.0	12.4
CARPENTERS AND CONSTRUCTION CRAFT WORKERS	100.0	7.8	13.4	6.3	50.7	9.6	12.2
MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS	100.0	5.6	9.6	2.6	48.0	16.8	17.4
OTHER CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	100.0	3.4	4.7	5.7	59.7	17.5	9.1
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	100.0	9.5	8.2	4.1	47.2	17.8	13.2
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	100.0	16.5	17.8	1.0	32.3	12.1	20.3
DRIVERS AND DELIVERY WORKERS	100.0	18.8	19.6	1.2	30.1	11.4	18.9
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	100.0	18.6	10.5	8.8	42.7	8.8	10.5
SERVICE WORKERS, INCLUDING PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	100.0	27.1	16.0	4.3	33.9	8.5	10.2
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	100.0	9.1	7.9	6.0	7.8	9.4	59.8
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

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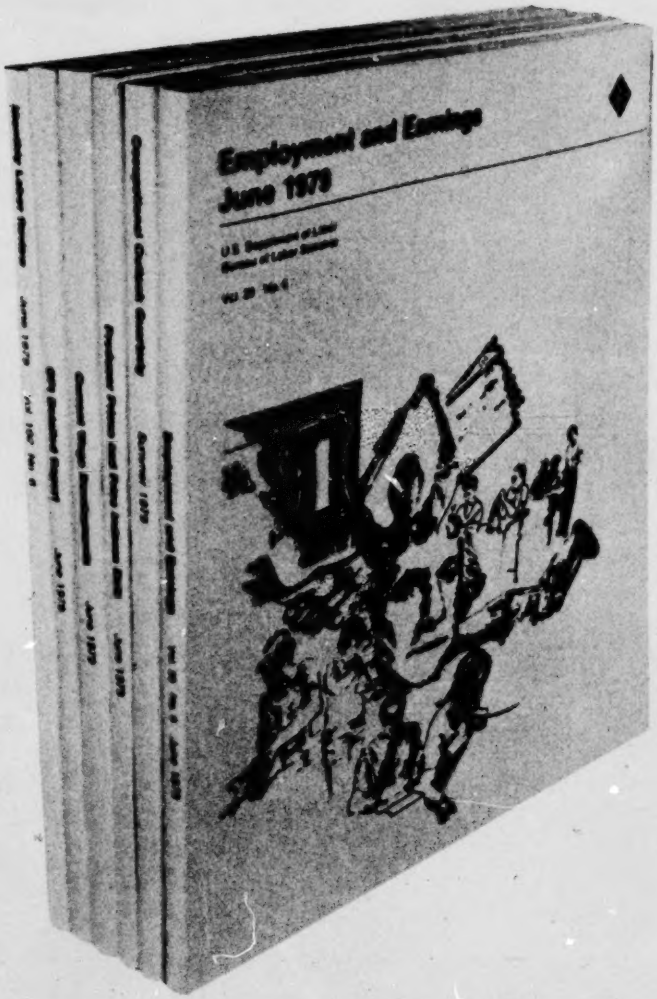

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